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STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Unveiling of the Statue of the Confederate Leader,

BY THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA,

At Lexington, in the Presence of Thousands of Citizens.

SURVIVORS OF HIS BRIGADE

Meet to Honor the Memory of Their Commander--The Story of the Career of the Most Picturesque Figure in the Southern Army--Though on the Wrong Side, He was Respected by the North for His Courage and Military Genius--A Native of West Virginia, but Went With the Confederacy.



"STONEWALL" JACKSON.

(From an old picture, taken during the war.)

LEXINGTON, Va., July 21.—This is the thirtieth anniversary of the first battle of Manassas and Lexington, the quiet, peaceful little agricultural village in which was spent the life-time of Stonewall Jackson, the most picturesque figure of all the notable men of the Southern Confederacy, is bright and bustling with life and color, while ten thousand strangers are assembled within its environs to participate in the exercises incident to the unveiling of a monument symbolic of the esteem and veneration felt for the great soldier whose brilliant career was cut short in the height of his fame. The streets and public buildings are plainly, yet beautifully decorated. Banners having printed on them the names of his different battles swing within 100 yards of each other along the line of march. On one appears Jackson's noted telegram after the battle of McDowell: "God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell yesterday."

On another banner his request to rest in Lexington: "In the valley let me lie, underneath God's open sky." The statue stands in a circle in the center of the city cemetery on Main street, a square containing about four acres of ground, well set off with giant trees, which hide the statue from view except in the rear.

THE PARADE.

The parade ground of the military institute was the place of the formation of the procession, which was under the direction of General James Walker, of Wythe, Va., the only surviving commander of the stonewall brigade. His staff was followed by the Stonewall band with twenty-eight pieces, heading the Rockbridge, Va., battery, under Colonel William T. Peague, with the guns the battery operated under General Jackson at the first battle of Manassas.

The remainder of the procession was made up of survivors of the stonewall brigade, followed by the Maryland band and Confederate veterans of the army and navy from Maryland, various Confederate camps and carriages, containing General Jubal A. Early, the orator of the day, Gen. Wade Hampton, who presided over the ceremonies, Mr. Edward V. Valentine, the sculptor, Mrs. T. J. Jackson, Gen. Roeser, a number of distinguished Confederate officers and ladies of the monument committee.

The procession first moved to the campus of the Washington and Lee University and halted about a platform which had been erected for the distinguished guests and handsomely decorated. The slope of the ground forms an amphitheatre in which seats are arranged for several thousand persons.

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Hopkins, of West Virginia, who, as chaplain of the Second Virginia regiment, was with Jackson in nearly all of his fights, opened the ceremonies with prayer. General Wade Hampton introduced the orator of the day, General Jubal A. Early and, Col. Thomas S. Simmes, who read two poems entitled "Stonewall Jackson's Ways," and "Over the River." General Early's oration and the other exercises took some time.

EARLY'S SPEECH.

General Early appeared in good health, but showed painfully the signs of old age. The oration was a history of the life of Gen. T. J. Jackson.

Beginning with his birth, he traced his career to the military academy at West Point, bearing hard on his power, his obstinacy and pluck and bringing out fully his obstinacy in face of difficulties. He reviewed briefly Jackson's career in the Mexican army leading up to his life at the Virginia military institute and his influence on young soldiers trained at that school by him. He then made an historic sketch of the army record of the great leader, bringing out forcibly the opinion of him by his opponents, remarking: "They thought they would have great trouble in finding the faces of Jackson's men, but they learned afterwards it was caused by their own faces turned the wrong way."

He dwelt forcibly on Jackson's campaign in the valley, going into dates and figures to show that he fought always against larger numbers and was

always the victor. His speech throughout was mild and full of argument, being little more or less than a eulogistic sketch of Jackson's life.

The oration was received with close attention and great enthusiasm. At its conclusion the parade was continued to the cemetery, where little Julia Jackson Christian, amid the firing of cannon by the Rockbridge Artillery, pulled the cord and the veil fell, exposing to view the statue.

The military and civic organizations then passed in view of the statue through the cemetery, dropping out of line as they reached their quarters.

THE STATUE AND THE MAN.

Stonewall Jackson's Career from His Birth at Clarkburg to His Death--In a Wrong Cause, but a Great General.

LEXINGTON, Va., July 21.—On the hill range, not far above the home of Jackson, is the Presbyterian church where he worshipped, and on the hilltop in the village cemetery, is his grave; it is marked by two plain marble slabs and is inclosed by an iron railing. Hardly a stone's throw from the church stands the chapel, which, under the supervision of Gen. Lee, was built for college services and to which, after his death, was added the mausoleum. In its crypt rests his remains and those of his wife and daughter. The upper chamber, which contains Valentine's recumbent statue of the General, has a tessellated floor of white marble and encaustic tiles with paneled walls, which hold niches for statues of Southern generals. The design was suggested to Mrs. R. E. Lee by a photograph of the recumbent statue of Charlotenburg, of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and laid by her before the committee. With different accessories and relations, however, the idea, under the touch of Valentine, received a richness and delicacy of treatment that stamps it with originality. The Commander is represented asleep on his camp couch, clothed in uniform and covered with an army blanket and with one hand resting on his sword.

BY THE SAME SCULPTOR.

The same sculptor who made the recumbent statue of Lee was invited to prepare the design for the bronze statue of Jackson. The attitude was adopted at the suggestion of Mr. David E. Moore, the commonwealth attorney, who as sergeant of a piece in the Rockbridge Battery had seen Gen. Jackson so stand at the battle of Fredericksburg. The features were copied from the photograph reproduced herewith, and which was taken at Winchester during the war. The monument has been set up in a circular space on the crest of the village cemetery, at the end of the off-travelled pathway which enters from Main street. The sub-structure, which was built up in an excavation, nine feet in depth, was made of dressed limestone from this vicinity. The crypts open northward and are arranged in two parallel tiers, lying one above the other, three in each tier. The centre crypt in the lower tier is occupied by the casket of General Jackson, that immediately above by that of his daughter, Mrs. Christian. The pedestal is made of light gray granite from the Westham quarries, near Richmond, Va. It is neatly dressed and rises by several blocks to the statue. From foundation to capstone it is devoid of artistic ornamentation. The north face of the middle stone bears the magical word "Stonewall," the opposite face the name "Jackson," and the dates, "1824-1863," of his birth and death.

THE STATUE.

The bronze statue is of heroic size and represents the commander in uniform, standing, with a pair of field glasses in his right hand, which he has just lowered, and his left hand placed on the top of the sword hilt, his weight resting on the left leg and the sword point. Thus he stood on the right flank of Lee's army at Fredericksburg and watched the serried hosts of Franklin advancing across the plains near Hamilton's crossing, engaging Pelham's light artillery and assaulting his position. The attitude is easy and graceful, the expression of the face that of a man in the prime of life, whose soul is agitated by the strongest emotions. The statue overlooks the landscape of hill and dale, which rolls southward until it fades away in the blue haze that wraps the peaks of Otter and other spurs of the Blue Ridge range.

The monument unveiled is the second memorial erected in Virginia in honor of General Jackson. Soon after his death, in 1863, an association of English gentlemen subscribed about 4,000 guineas to get a work of art by Great Britain's best artist—a bronze statue which was afterwards presented to the State of Virginia, and placed in the Capitol Square in Richmond. It was executed by Foley, and on October 23, 1876, was unveiled with proper ceremonies.

JACKSON'S CAREER.

Gen. Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson was born in Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 21, 1821. The death of his father scattered the family and he went to live with his uncle, Cummins Jackson. In his sixteenth year he was appointed constable, with his uncle as surety. The first execution placed in his hands was against a widow who lived among the mountains. When he and a friend reached her cabin they found that she had only one cow, and that her chief support. Turning away he said: "I will not levy the execution on this poor woman; poor as I am, I will work day and night and pay the debt myself." He gave up the office, his uncle paid the execution, and in 1842 he entered West Point. He graduated with high honors in a class with Gens. McClelland, Foster, Reno, Stoneman, Couch and Gibbon, of the Federal army, and Gens. A. P. Hill, Pickett, Maury, D. R. Jones, W. D. Smith and Wilcox, of the Confederate army.

Graduating in 1846, he entered the Mexican War as a lieutenant of artillery. For his services in the battle of Chapultepec, he received the brevet rank of major, and won high praise from Gen. Scott. His health failing, he resigned his place in the army and returned to his uncle's home; while there he spent much time reading history and the campaigns of Caesar, Napoleon, Frederick and Wellington, often remarking, "that he had but one talent and unless the United States engaged in war, he would never be anything but Tom Jackson." He was very popular with the black folk on his uncle's estate, and it was his sympathy with the condition of their race that moved him (when he came to Lexington in March, 1851, as professor of Philosophy and Artillery, Tactics in the

Virginia Military Institute) to organize and superintend a Sabbath school for them. In this mountain town his religious nature developed a type of character similar to that which marked Cromwell, Hampden, Havelock and "Chinese" Gordon—a unique and delightful blending of saint and soldier. When his soldiers passed him in battle, sitting still on his war horse, with hand uplifted, it was with a feeling of reverence, for they had faith in his prayers. He was elected a deacon in the Presbyterian church. While in Lexington he married as his first wife a daughter of Rev. George Zunkin, President of Washington College, and as his second wife, Miss Morrison, of North Carolina, who survives him.

FORBOD THE UNION.

Virginia left the Union April 17, 1861; on April 21, Major Jackson, by order of the governor left for Richmond in command of the cadets. He was soon appointed colonel of the Virginia forces and commander at Harper's Ferry; there he organized his famous brigade and attached to it a battery of light field guns from Lexington, Va. General Patterson crossed at Harper's Ferry and engaged Jackson's troops at Haine's farm; for his action in that battle Colonel Jackson received the rank of brigadier general of the provisional army. General McDowell concentrated his forces at Manassas Junction, which was seen to be a strategic point for both armies. McDowell determined to execute a flank movement and thus overcome Beauregard. Johnston and Jackson, making a forced march from the valley, came to the aid of Beauregard. Jackson's troops took position on a ridge half covered with timber and overlooking Bull Run and the stone bridge that crossed it—twelve pieces of artillery supported by his brigade of twenty-six thousand men.

For four hours they received the fire of McDowell's artillery and the assaults of his brave men, unmoved. As the Federal forces were about to envelop both flanks of the Confederates Col. Bee, whose men were retreating, tried to rally them with the words: "Look at Jackson standing like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians. Let us determine to die here and we will conquer. Follow me!" He charged and died.

Jackson, seeing that a decisive hour was near, cleared away his artillery and ordered a bayonet charge, which broke McDowell's center and won the day. Jackson's brigade had received its first baptism of fire and won a new name for itself and its commander. It was composed of the Second Virginia regiment, the Fourth Virginia regiment, the Fifth



Virginia regiment, the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third Virginia regiments, and they were enlisted from the valley of Virginia—a very large proportion being men of Scotch-Irish blood. Its morale, grit and fire were recognized by its opponents. Only when it met in battle shock the Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania in Hancock's corps did it feel that the contest would be long and stubborn. The loss of its commanders evidences the heroism of the brigade. Gens. Garnett, Winder, Paxton and Taylor were killed in the battle; Gen. Terry was drowned since the war, and Gen. James Walker, who is the chief survivor of ceremonies to-day, is the only survivor.

IN BATTLE.

In the battles of the valley, in the march to Romney, in the battles of Piedmont, Va., at Seven Pines and at Fredericksburg, the brigade was with Jackson. To him and his old sorrel they were greatly attached. When he was passed to the rank of major-general and ordered to the valley, he came to say good-bye to his command, which was stationed near Centerville, Va. As it was formed in a hollow square, he rode up, paused, and said: "You were the first brigade in the Army of the Shenandoah; you are the first brigade in the Army of the Potomac; you won at Manassas the right to be and are the first in the heart of your General." He left tears and cheers behind him as he galloped away. The command insisted upon following him to his new field and was finally allowed by the government to do so.

Cesar's Tenth Legion, Xenophon's sturdy Greeks, Napoleon's Guard, never loved or trusted them more deeply than Jackson was loved and trusted by his stonewall brigade. His scared survivors are here to-day to honor his memory. By death in battle, by wounds, disease and imprisonment, the brigade was thinned in numbers. Its battle-field bore the rents and holes torn at Manassas (first and second), Kernstown, Port Republic, Winchester, Cedar Run, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Harper's Ferry, Romney, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor, Petersburg (Fort Steadman), Sailor's Creek, Appomattox. From thousands at Manassas its numbers had dwindled to hundreds at Appomattox. The last march made by the brigade under the guidance of its great commander was on May 2, 1863.

Pursuing his masterly policy of marching with rapidity and mystery and assaulting fiercely some exposed part of his opponents line, he passed with his corps to the rear of General Hooker's army at Chancellorsville. Along the rough, unused road through pine hedge and brushwood he led the corps. Arranging his line by divisions—

Rhodes, Colston, A. P. Hill—he advanced, surprised Howard's Eleventh Corps and pursued it through the wilderness for five miles to General Hooker's intrenchments. As darkness was gathering while the corps was sweeping forward it aided in disordering the line when it received a slight check. In a clearing not far from the works were packed five pieces of artillery and General Pleasanton's Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Time was an instant necessity. As Howard's men poured by and he heard the approaching din in the timber, Pleasanton's voice rang out: "Align those pieces." Turning to Major Keenan, who, with 300 horsemen, awaited orders near by, he said: "Major, you must charge with your men into those woods and check that advance until I get these guns into position; you must do it at all cost." Keenan remarked: "It is the same as saying you must be killed," but added, the vision of the Light Brigade charging into the thundering guns at Balaklava flashing across his memory, "but, General, I will do it." Across the clearing they rushed into the face of Jackson's corps; the leader and many of his men never returned. The Confederate line halted. Gen. Jackson ordered Gen. A. P. Hill's division to the front line and rode forward to reconnoitre. An aide passed along the forming line and said: "You have no friends in front." When Gen. Jackson and escort came riding back rapidly they were mistaken for Federal cavalry and fired upon. In the mean time Sickles's brigade and artillery had reached the works, and an advance of the Confederates was delayed till morning.

The wounded general was moved to Guinea's Station. In the week's interval before he died of pneumonia, which found his weakened system an easy prey, he talked of the late movement in which he had engaged. He regarded it the most successful military movement of his career. Of Gen. Hooker's plan of campaign, he remarked: "It was, in the main, a good conception, a most excellent plan. But he should not have sent away his cavalry; that was his great blunder." Of his old brigade he said: "When this war is over the survivors will be proud to say, 'I was a member of the old Stonewall Brigade,'" and then added, modestly: "The name Stonewall ought to be attached wholly to the men of the brigade and not to me, for by their steadfast heroism they earned it." In the delirium of his last hours his mind wandered to the field and he ordered "A. P. Hill to prepare for action." The comfort of his troops also had his attention, and he ordered "Major Hawks to send forward;" he saw the rest after warfare and said: "Let us pass over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." He died on May 10, and was buried, as he requested, in Lexington on May 15.

THE JUNIOR ORDER.

Of American Mechanics in Session at Grafton—A Large Attendance.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. Va., July 21.—Delegates to the State Council Junior Order United American Mechanics commenced coming in by the carload this morning, and by the time they were ready to go into session at 10 o'clock, almost all the various councils in the State were represented by two or more delegates, and the town was full of strangers. The following councils are represented: Wheeling Council No. 1, Washington No. 5, Friendship No. 21, Ritchie No. 22, and Lincoln No. 28, all of Wheeling; New Cumberland No. 3, Magnolia No. 4, of New Martinsville; Mound City No. 6, of Moundsville; Marshall No. 7, of Cameron; Standard No. 9, of Wellsburg; Augusta No. 10, Sistersville; Industry No. 11, of Morgantown; Riverside No. 12, of St. Mary's; Parkersburg No. 13; Mountain City No. 14, of Grafton; Ravenswood No. 15; Pride of the Interior No. 16, of Buchanan; Queen City No. 17, of Fairmont; Piedmont No. 19; Enterprise No. 20, of Keyser; Ansell No. 23; Riverside No. 24, of Woodland; Spencer No. 25; Easton No. 26; Liberty No. 24, of Palatine; Bridgeport No. 30; American No. 31; Grand View No. 32, of Woodlands; Ben Franklin No. 33; Rising Sun No. 37, of Middleburg, and Independence No. 39, of Preston county.

The Council convened at 10 o'clock a. m. and S. M. Musgrove, Esq., on behalf of the mayor, met them with a cordial address of welcome, which was responded to by Jno. G. Leasure, of Ritchie Council. The entire morning was consumed in appointing committees and other work of organization and the afternoon in hearing reports from the various committees and voting upon their adoption.

A resolution to grant all members of the order in good standing admission to the State Council without the privilege of speaking or voting was introduced in the afternoon and provoked considerable discussion, but was finally adopted. More work was done to-day than was ever done on the first day of any former meeting, but the big day's work comes to-morrow.

John D. Hall, of Wheeling, was nominated for state secretary and Thos. E. Arnett, of Wellsburg, for state treasurer to-day, and will be elected without opposition, but candidates for all the other offices are thick as hops, and there will be some hot contests. The present officers of the state council are J. P. S. C., Clyde M. Holt; State Councilor; S. R. Warfall; S. V. C., A. E. Ekey; State Treasurer, T. E. Amick; State Secretary, J. D. Hall; State Warden, Leroy Hallen; State Conductor, E. D. Lappart; State Sentinel, T. Berkman and Jas. Magee. The boys are already quartered and are stuck on Grafton.

THE GREAT SCHEME.

To Build a Second Pullman Town Collapse and the Promoters Are in Trouble.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 21.—The utter collapse of the Tubular Car Company's scheme here to build a second Pullman manufacturing town has created great excitement. A dispatch from Buffalo says Josiah Brien, of Philadelphia, manager of the concern, has been arrested on a telegram from Inspector Byrnes, of New York, charging him with embezzlement. Brien had been visiting the husband of Mrs. Folson, grover Cleveland's mother-in-law, when arrested. The Tubular Car Company had issued some \$200,000 worth of stock to eastern capitalists and this money has utterly disappeared. The management are quarrelling among themselves, and J. W. Post, inventor of the steel car, on which the great idea was founded, will likely be arrested to-morrow in New York on a charge of embezzlement, made by Brien and his friends.

AWAITING ORDERS.

The Trouble Between the Militia and the Tennessee Miners

ASSUMING A SERIOUS PHASE.

The Miners Declare that They Will Cease Hostilities on the Withdrawal of the Convict Laborers--They Pledge Themselves to Destroy no Property and to Only Strike in Self-Defense--The Troops in Readiness to Move.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 21.—At Coal Creek since Sunday night until 7 o'clock this morning the telegraph wires have been in the hands of the miners and nothing has been sent out except such as they allowed the operator to send.

Last night and this morning there were rumors that a large military force coming to reinstate the convicts, but no one here knows the truth. There is much concern. There is great hatred of Gov. Buchanan and threats are openly made that it will not do for him to return here. Owing to the fact that the telegraph office is in the possession of the miners it is difficult to obtain prompt and accurate reports from the seat of trouble.

A Coal Creek special to the Banner says: It is reported here that Governor Buchanan has called on the Governor of Georgia for two companies of infantry and two cars of artillery, with gatling guns. Sheriff Rutherford, of this county, who is charged with having called on the Governor for troops in the first instance, is reported to have fled the county. Superintendent Goodwin, who had charge of convicts here, is also said to have left in hot haste.

At noon the troops were still waiting orders to proceed to Briceville. Four hundred soldiers have just arrived from Memphis and Nashville, which, together with those already here, will proceed to the scene of the trouble this evening. A conflict and a bloody strife seems almost unavoidable.

GOOD ADVICE.

During the miners' meeting to-day there was some talk of troops coming to arrest the leaders in the attack on the convicts. One miner, a gray-bearded man by the name of Moore, who is on the committee, advised the men not to intentionally go where they could be arrested, but if caught not to resist, simply submit to arrest and go before a jury for trial. He said he did not fear but that all would be acquitted on a trial by a jury.

Committeeman Pickering says no attack would have been made on the troops yesterday if they had thought there would have been bloodshed. He says they had been given to understand by the militia that they would not resist if attacked. He says the reason the attack was made was that a telegram was received from the Kentucky side at Kellico offering a large number of men in case help was needed.

AWAITING ORDERS.

The latest news is that the mine trouble is in statu quo and the end no one can see. The 500 militia mentioned in last night's dispatches have arrived and are now in camp at the University of Tennessee. Brigadier General Carnes, of Memphis, is in command and he says that he is simply waiting orders from Governor Buchanan. The constitution and laws of Tennessee are peculiar and anomalous. The governor of the State is in doubt as to whether he can order out the military legally and it is sure that he can't proclaim martial law throughout the mining region. To endeavor to proceed against the miners, civilly, would be folly, as the sympathy of all classes is with the miners, and conviction would be almost impossible. After the quiet but determined mob of miners had done its work yesterday, and the convicts and militia had been sent off to Knoxville, the visiting miners left for home, and the Coal Creek valley was soon as quiet as a country village on Sunday. This morning about five hundred miners from Jellico, Newcomb, Coal Creek and Briceville started on foot across the mountains for Oliver Springs, a mining town on the Walden's Ridge railroad, which connects the Knoxville & Ohio road with the Cincinnati Southern.

THE MINERS' POSITION.

The roads are very rugged and the distance across the country about 16 miles. The miners arrived in Oliver about noon and immediately a meeting of local and visiting miners was held, which was in session until 5 o'clock p. m. A resolution was unanimously passed to appoint a committee of five to go to Knoxville and Nashville, if necessary, to confer with Governor Buchanan and arbitrate the present difficulties.

The men said they simply wanted the convicts sent away, and nothing more or less. A resolution was also unanimously passed that each man pledge himself on his honor that not one dollar's worth of property would be destroyed, and the company's property should be guarded. It was further determined that no one should offer violence to any one except in self defence. There is a sense of relief and quiet since the meeting. The miners seem to feel that they are now taking the proper course.

The men are as determined as ever that no convicts shall work here and say they will release all who come just as soon as the troops leave.

OPINIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Regarding the Trouble—Government Troops Not Available.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Army officers are watching with interest the conflict between the striking miners and the State militia in Tennessee, apprehending that the failure of the latter to cope with the miners may result in a call on the national government for troops. In this case it would be difficult for the War Department to meet the demand in time to secure the purpose of protecting the convict-miners. The nearest army post, excepting Columbia arsenal, where there is no available force of troops, is Newport barracks, near Cincinnati. There are only two companies of infantry there, however, and not all of these troops could be spared. Lieutenant Russell in Ohio has a bare garrison of one company and the nearest available troops are as far west as St.

Louis, from which point their transportation to the mountains of East Tennessee would be difficult and slow. The army officers here, however, having a suspicion that the sentiment of the people of Tennessee, including the militia, is favorable for the striking miners, who are fighting against contract labor, hope that if the militia again fails the result may be a return of the convicts to their prisons without a recourse to federal assistance.

The Green Glass Blowers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—At yesterday's session of the glass blowers was considered the matter of the schedule of prices, and except in a few immaterial instances it was decided to make no change. That work will be resumed in the morning, at which time the question of amalgamation will come up.

No Trouble at Duquesne.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—There was no trouble at Duquesne this morning. The non-union men went to work at the Allegheny Bessemer steel works and all is quiet. Crowds of strikers are about the plant, but no attempt at interference was made. Sheriff McCleary and his deputies are still on duty.

Eight Men Throw Out Three Hundred. GREENVILLE, Pa., July 21.—Eight helpers at the Kimberly rolling mills here struck for higher wages to-day. Kimberly immediately ordered the entire mill shut down, thus throwing 800 men out of employment indefinitely.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

The Arrest of a Pittsburgh Doctor for Rascally Conduct Toward a Girl.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—The arrest of Dr. K. Kanefsky has caused a sensation. Miss Fanchion Kirk's aunt was also locked up to-day. She is charged with assisting the doctor in his alleged attempted assault.

The aunt's name is Mrs. Lizzie Dickson, and she has only been a widow for a short while. She also has \$5,000 insurance money paid her recently because of her husband's death.

Dr. Kanefsky is yet in jail, but will be given a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Warner in company with Mrs. Dickson. This morning a representative of a paper called upon Miss Fanchion Kirk at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Fanny Kirk, at the corner of Forty-fourth street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Miss Kirk is handsome and well-developed for her age. She said:

"On last Friday my aunt, Mrs. Dickson, called at the house and asked whether I would go to her house, on Twenty-eighth street, for a short while, as she was going out. I agreed and went, and about thirty minutes later, when I arrived there, my aunt dressed and she went out. I began to clean up the house and was scrubbing the oil cloth in the dining-room when my aunt returned accompanied by Dr. Kanefsky. They went into the parlor and I was about to leave for home when my aunt called me in and asked me to play a couple of waltzes on the piano. I did so, and when I turned around my aunt was sitting on the doctor's knee. I was about to leave at once, but my aunt insisted that I should play another waltz. When I had finished and turned around again, my aunt was sitting a few feet from the doctor."

"I got up to go and take a seat near my aunt when the doctor caught me and pulled me down on his knee. I remonstrated, but my aunt told me it was all right. After awhile my aunt made a very insulting proposition to me for the doctor. She told me the doctor would give me \$50 if I would consent to his proposals. I refused and left the house. I then went and told my brother, who works in Carnegie's mill, and he told my mother. She then made complaint to Agent Dean, who brought the suit."

SHERMAN TALKS.

To the Business Men of Cincinnati About Business Matters.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—This afternoon, at the close of 'Change hours, Vice President Brown and Sam J. Hale, of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, escorted Senator Sherman into the chamber. He was at once called on for a speech amid lusty applause.

In the course of his remarks he said: "I want to say to you that all the issues of the day are business issues. I am not going to talk politics. But these are issues that appeal to the business man whether he be a Democrat or a Republican. The mode of levying taxes will always cause differences of opinion and parties will always divide on the question of how shall money be raised to support the government, and so the mode of levying taxes interests you all. Now, the question is, is the way that we have done it a wise one. Take the question of the development and protection of sugar. We are experimenting with the production of sugar by means of beet as well as with cane. There is the question of tin. We hear a good deal about tin horns and the like. We consume about 600,000 tons of tin. Now the tin of commerce is about 95 per cent iron, and the question is to produce our own tin, and we are experimenting to that end."

"There is the question of reciprocity with nations. The special arrangements by which we can get articles free which we do not produce ourselves, by reciprocity with other nations on something which they cannot produce. Reciprocity has been adopted. So there you have the sugar question, that of tin, reciprocity. And also the question of silver, which touches the pocket of all business men."

Steamship News.

LONDON, July 21.—Sighted—Lydian Monarch, Rhaetia and Majestic, from New York.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Arrived—America, from Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 21.—Arrived, Canadian, Glasgow; Indiana, Liverpool.

HAMBURG, July 21.—Arrived, Slavonia, Baltimore.

BREMENHAVEN, July 21.—Arrived, Eiser, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; stationary temperature, except slightly warmer; variable winds, becoming south.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, Opera House corner:

7 A. M. 68 3 P. M. 88
9 A. M. 75 7 P. M. 84
12 M. 80 10 P. M. 84

Weather—Fair.